

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A MONOGRAPH OF THE
OEDEMERIDAE 14. A KEY TO AND NOTES
ON THE NEW WORLD GENERA^{1, 2}

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Numerous observations on Neotropical Oedemeridae have accumulated during the past several years, the publication of which is necessary before further cataloging and revisionary work are possible. These various studies have resulted in the following revised key to the genera occurring in the New World, and the notes on these genera will lead to a new catalog of the group. A considerable number of species have been generically reassigned, making necessary a new catalog of species which is being prepared and will be published separately.

The present catalogs of the New World species, namely my revision of the Nearctic species (1951), and Blackwelder's checklist of the Neotropical species (1945) should be referred to for complete citations for the genera and species discussed below, unless otherwise indicated. Other bibliographic references are given in previous papers of this series and will not be repeated here. For quick reference, the following proposed changes in Blackwelder's checklist are listed below. These are discussed further in the text in each case, except for the genera which are removed from the family.

CHANGES IN BLACKWELDER'S CHECKLIST.—An examination of specimens of *Cycloderus* Solier, 1851, including holotype and paratype specimens, confirms the placing of this genus in Salpingidae, probably near *Polypria* Chevrolat (see Seidlitz, 1917). It is not a member of the family Oedemeridae. *Copidita* LeConte does not occur in South America. The species placed in this genus in the Checklist, with one exception, are to be variously assigned in the genera: *Oxaxis*, *Oxycopis*, *Paroxaxis*, and *Ananca*. (See under *Copidita* below for a discussion of the exception.) *Sessinia* Pascoe does not occur in the New World. The species assigned here in the Checklist belong in *Ananca* and *Oxycopis*. *Oxaxis* LeConte includes species that have been assigned below to *Paroxaxis*, *Oxycopis*, and *Alloxaxis*. *Meloeditylus*

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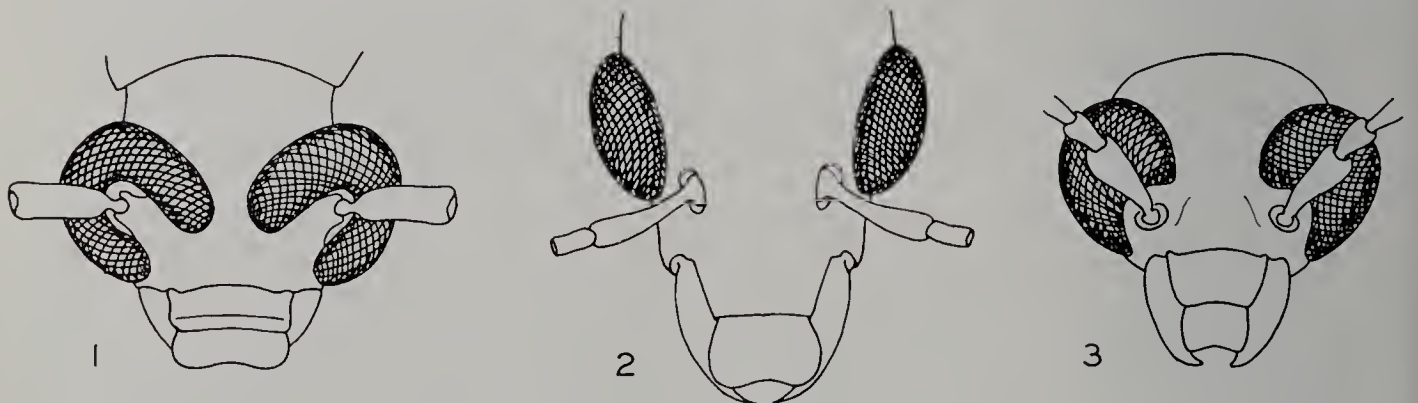
⁴ This research has been supported in part by grant no. 14272 from the National Science Foundation. This help is herewith gratefully acknowledged. The loan of material is acknowledged in previous parts of this series. In addition to these, I would like to acknowledge thankfully, the help given me by Mr. T. J. Spilman, United States Department of Agriculture. The Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucuman, thru the late Dr. F. Monrós, Dr. G. Kuschel, Universidad de Chile, and Dr. A. da Costa Lima, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, have lent many specimens upon which much of this study is based.

Pic, 1926 is to be placed in Pedilidae near *Copobaenus* Fairmaire and Germain. *Sisenopiras* Pic, 1923 belongs in the Nacerdinae, not in the Asclerini. *Rhopalobrachium* Boheman, 1858 is placed in the Salpingidae temporarily (see Crowson, 1955, p. 173). It is not an oedemerid. *Loboglassa* Solier, 1851 is placed in Salpingidae near *Lacconotus* following Blair, 1928, Col. Cat., pars 99, p. 33. No further reference will be made herein to the genera removed from the family.

The following key is a complete revision of my previous keys to the genera of Oedemeridae found in the New World (see previous numbers of this series). This key is based on representatives of each genus and is not compiled from descriptions. In the case of the genera described by Pic, it cannot be absolutely certain that the material in front of me actually represents the species described by Pic, but in all cases this material fits the Pic descriptions. Until the Pic types can be studied, this seems to be a practical approach, and unless Pic was grossly wrong in his descriptions, I do not anticipate that there will be any generic changes as a result of an examination of his types. Because his specific descriptions are so brief and based almost entirely on color patterns, the identification of his species can be no more than a logical guess until typematerial is available. Nevertheless, I feel that redescription of species, using Pic names, is practical, and I shall do so with the full knowledge that nomenclatorial changes may be necessary when my material is compared with the types. However, unless such a procedure is followed, further systematic work on this family will be delayed for many years.

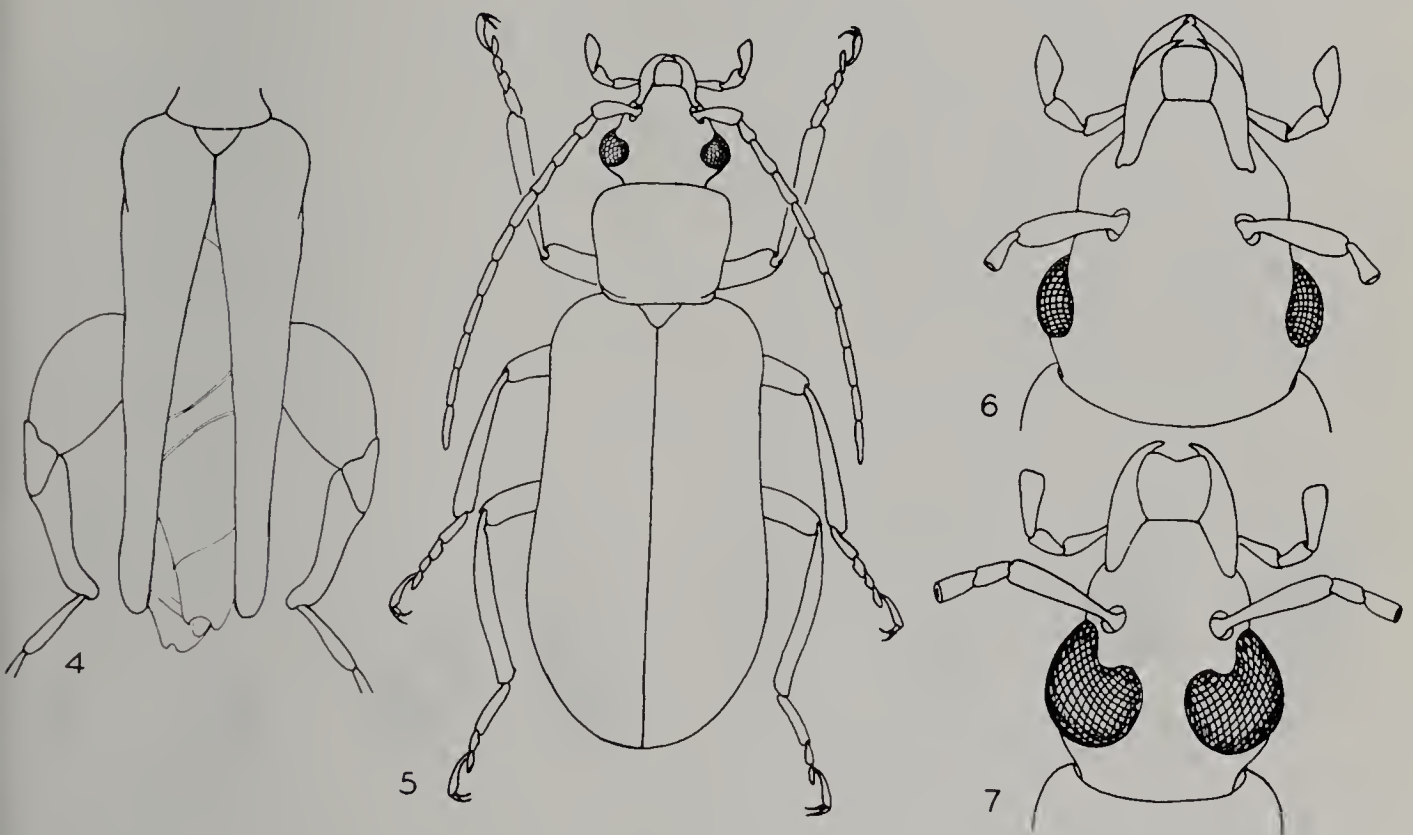
KEY TO THE NEW WORLD GENERA OF OEDEMERIDAE

- 1. Antennal base situated within deep emargination of eye (fig. 1); mandibles bifid or entire; claws simple (Calopodinae)----- 2
- Antennal base situated in front of eyes which may be emarginate or entire----- 3
- 2(1). Mandibles bifid at apices (in New World species); antennae of male elongate, serrate, of female elongate, simple; basal central apodeme of eighth abdominal sternite of male short, not projecting beyond base-----CALOPUS
- Mandibles entire; antennae of both sexes simple, filiform; basal central apodeme of eighth abdominal sternite of male long, projecting beyond base-----SPAREDRUS
- 3(1). Front tibia with single apical spur (Nacerdinae)----- 4
- Front tibia with two apical spurs (Oedemerinae)----- 8
- 4(3). Distance between eyes in dorsal view more than twice width of one eye in dorsal view (fig. 2) ----- 5
- Distance between eyes in dorsal view less than twice width of one eye in dorsal view (fig. 3); mandibles bifid at apices; claws simple-----XANTHOCHROA



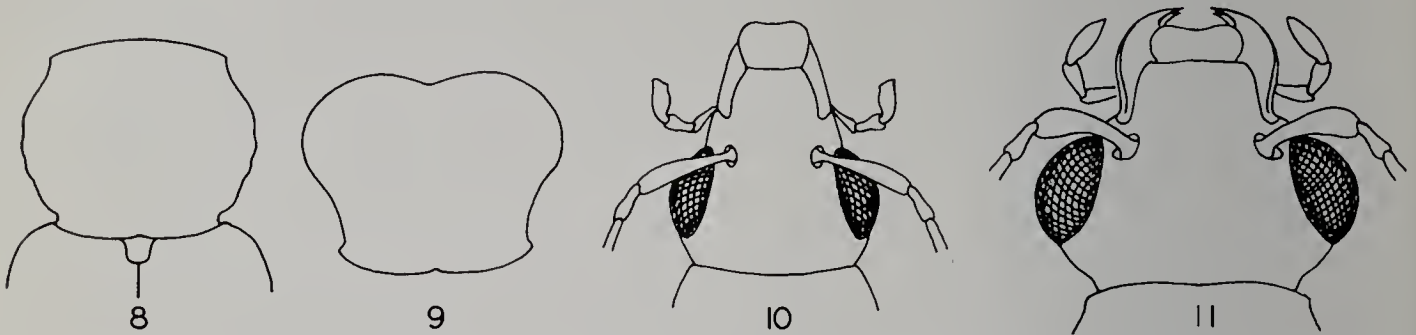
FIGURES 1-3. FIG. 1, *Calopus angustus* LeConte, head, dorsal view; FIG. 2, *Micronacerdes atricollis* Pic, head, dorsal view; FIG. 3, *Xanthochroa erythrocephala* (Germar), head, dorsal view.

- 5(4). Eyes entire, protruding from side of head (fig. 2)----- 6
 Eyes emarginate, reniform, only slightly protruding; mandibles bifid; claws simple **NACERDES**
- 6(5). Claws toothed at base; mandibles bifid at apices; terminal four segments of antennae
 pale in color (in the two known species available for study)-----**MICRONACERDES**
 Claws simple at base; mandibles bifid----- 7
- 7(6). Head obviously elongate, approximately twice as long as wide; eyes hemispherical,
 placed on extreme lateral sides of head (as in fig. 2); pronotum more or less
 quadrate, laterally somewhat sinuate; antennal segments extremely long, 6 to 8
 times as long as broad, antennae extending to or beyond apex of elytra----**SISENOPIRAS**
 Head not elongate; pronotum cordate, laterally more or less evenly arcuate; antennal
 segments short, two to two and one-half times as long as broad, antennae not
 extending beyond middle of elytra-----**DITYLOIDEA**
- 8(3). Elytra often narrowed behind and somewhat shortened (fig. 4), and/or males with
 strongly enlarged hind femora (Oedemerini, not in the New World).
 Elytra entire, not narrowed or shortened; if male with enlarged hind femora (rarely),
 this enlargement is slight and hardly noticeable----- 9
- 9(8). Body stout, broad, carabidform, somewhat rounded in cross-section (fig. 5); eyes small;
 antennae short and moderately stout, not flattened, inserted some distance from
 eyes (Ditylini) ----- 10
 Body narrow, subdepressed, not carabidform; eyes sometimes small, usually prominent
 and reniform; antennae usually long and slender, or flattened (Asclerini)----- 11
- 10(9). Eyes very small, oval, only very slightly emarginate; head, including eyes, definitely
 wider than pronotum at widest dimension; body carabidform, very much so in some
 males; only third segment of hind tarsi broad and definitely tomentose
 beneath -----**DITYLONIA**
 Eyes small, reniform; head definitely narrower than pronotum at widest dimension;
 body less carabidform; second and third segments of hind tarsi broad and tomentose
 beneath -----**DITYLUS**
- 11(9). Eyes small to moderate, round or oval, at most only very slightly emarginate (fig. 6);
 mandibles bifid at apices --- ----- 12
 Eyes moderate to large, definitely emarginate, usually reniform (fig. 7); mandibles bifid
 at apices, or entire----- 16
- 12(11). Pronotum with dense erect hairs----- 13
 Pronotum at most with fine (rarely coarse) depressed hairs----- 14



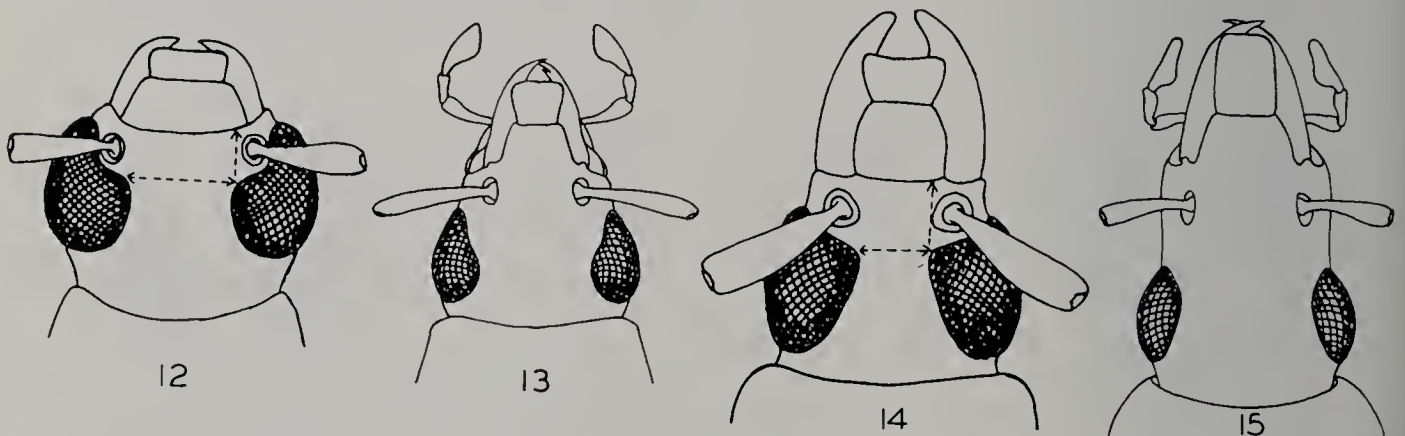
FIGURES 4-7. FIG. 4, *Oedemera nobilis* (Scopoli), elytra and hind legs, dorsal view; FIG. 5, *Ditylus quadricollis* LeConte, dorsal view; FIG. 6, *Heliocis repanda* (Horn), head, dorsal view; FIG. 7, *Diplectroides longicornis* Champion, head, dorsal view.

- 13(12). Pronotum broadest at middle (fig. 8); epipleural fold distinct anteriorly--MECOPSELAPHUS
Pronotum distinctly cordate (fig. 9); epipleural fold lacking -----PLATYLYTRA
- 14(12). Claws toothed or distinctly quadrate at base; head short (fig. 10)-----VODOMARUS
Claws simple, never appearing distinctly quadrate-----15
- 15(14). Head somewhat elongate; eyes partly dorsal; antennae inserted in front of eyes (fig. 6); body compact -----HELIOCIS
Head definitely short, eyes lateral, antennae inserted between eyes (fig. 11); body elongate -----SISENECANTHARIS



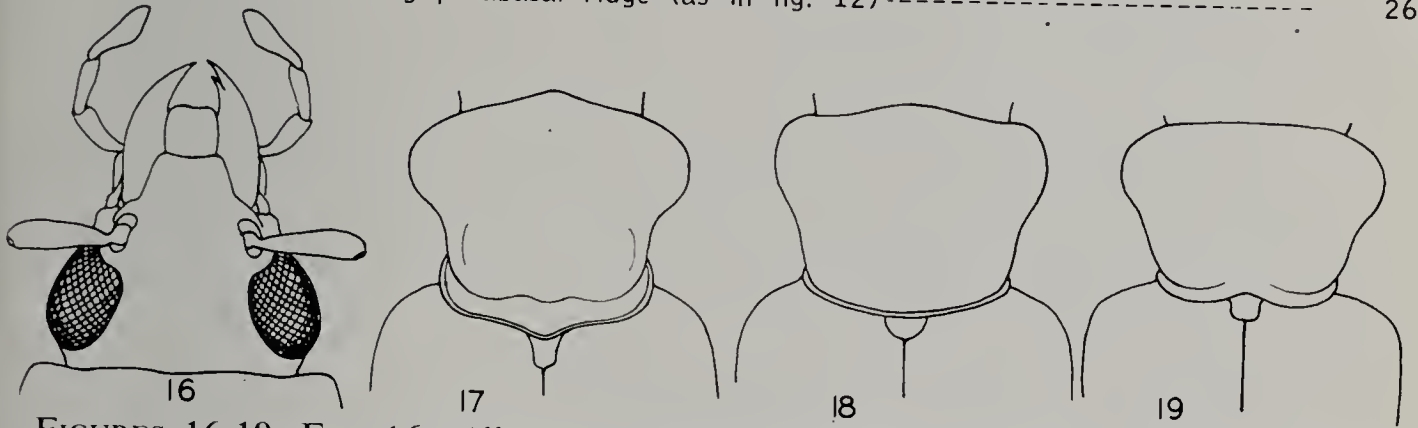
FIGURES 8-11. FIG. 8, *Mecopselaplus maculicollis* Solier, pronotum, dorsal view; FIG. 9, *Platylytra vitticollis* Fairmaire, pronotum, dorsal view; FIG. 10, *Vodomarus foveolatus* Champion, head, dorsal view; FIG. 11, *Sisencantharis chilensis* (Fairmaire), head, dorsal view.

- 16(11). Both mandibles entire-----17
Both mandibles bifid at apices-----22
Right mandible with small, subapical tooth, left mandible entire-----21
- 17(16). Claws simple, at most slightly quadrate at base-----18
Claws with distinct basal tooth-----PROXACIS
- 18(17). Eyes large, closer together in dorsal view than bases of antennae (fig. 7) -- DIPLECTROIDES
Eyes somewhat smaller, farther apart in dorsal view, nearly as far, or farther apart than bases of antennae (fig. 12)-----19
- 19(18). Eyes moderate, round, only slightly emarginate; head short, front from inner anterior corners of eyes to epistomal ridge much shorter than distance between eyes (fig. 12) -----XANTHOCHROINA
Eyes larger, emarginate; head moderate to elongate in length; front from inner anterior corners of eyes to epistomal ridge as long as or longer than distance between eyes -----20
- 20(18). Head elongate, at least twice as long as broad (fig. 15)-----RHINOPLATIA
Head about as broad as long, exclusive of mandibles which may be elongate (fig. 14) -----OXACIS
- 21(16). Head elongate in front, longer than wide; pronotum elongate, subcordate; eyes transverse, slightly emarginate (fig. 13)-----PIRAS
Head about as long as wide (fig. 16); pronotum about as long as broad, cordate; eyes reniform -----ALLOXACIS
- 22(16). Claws toothed at base-----23
Claws simple, at most somewhat quadrate basally-----25



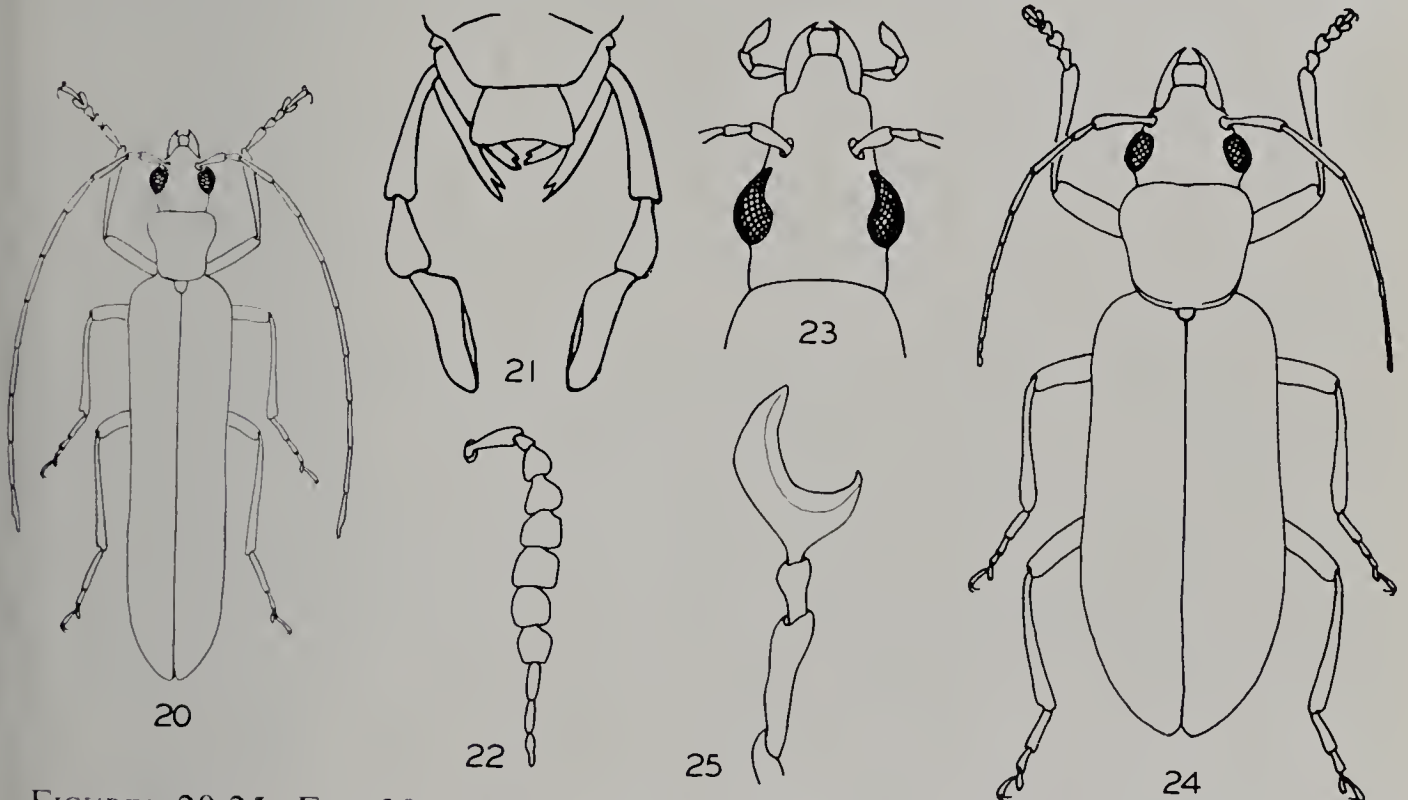
FIGURES 12-15. FIG. 12, *Xanthochroina bicolor* (LeConte), head, dorsal view; FIG. 13, *Piras nasalis* Champion, head, dorsal view; FIG. 14, *Oxacis trimaculata* Champion, head, dorsal view; FIG. 15, *Rhinoplatia ruficollis* Horn, head, dorsal view.

- 23(22). Each elytron with three complete costae; pronotum with two anterior lateral, and one median posterior impressions; male genitalia with furcate paramere ----- **ASCLERA**
 Elytra with vague, incomplete costae; pronotal impressions irregularly formed; male genitalia with large, trough-like paramere, apically acute----- 24
- 24(23). Pronotum with very prominent, elevated basal margin (fig. 17)----- **MIMODIPLECTRUS**
 Pronotum without noticeable basal elevation (fig. 18)----- **MATUSINHOSA**
- 25(22). Eyes much closer together in dorsal view than bases of antennae including parbasal ridge (as in fig. 7)----- **DIPLECTRUS**
 Eyes farther apart in dorsal view, nearly as far, or farther apart than bases of antennae including parbasal ridge (as in fig. 12)----- 26



FIGURES 16-19. FIG. 16, *Alloxaxis dorsalis* (Melsheimer), head, dorsal view; FIG. 17, *Mimodeplectrus cyanipennis* Pic, pronotum, dorsal view; FIG. 18, *Matusinhosa reitteri* Pic, pronotum, dorsal view; FIG. 19, *Eumecomera obscura* (Horn), pronotum, dorsal view.

- 26(25). Second antennal segment short, one-third or less length of third segment----- 27
 Second antennal segment long, one-half or more length of third segment----- 29
- 27(26). Pronotum broad (fig. 19); eyes reniform----- **EUMECOMERA**
 Pronotum narrow, cordate (fig. 20); eyes emarginate----- 28
- 28(27). Galea apically bifid, large, usually visible from above; maxillary palpi large, longer than head (fig. 21)----- **COPIDITA**
 Galea apically tufted, small, usually not visible from above; maxillary palpi not noticeably large; body slender, antennae long and delicate (fig. 20)----- **ANANCA**



FIGURES 20-25. FIG. 20, *Ananca pallens* (Solier), dorsal view; FIG. 21, *Copidita quadrimaculata* (Motschulsky), mouthparts, dorsal view; FIG. 22, *Uroplatosisenes depressicornis* (Pic), antenna; FIG. 23, *Sisenus championi* Horn, head, dorsal view; FIG. 24, *Anisomallus cinerascens* (Fairmaire and Germain), dorsal view; FIG. 25, *Thelyphassa* sp., maxillary palpus of male.

- 29(26). Second antennal segment, small, broad and somewhat flattened, segments 3-8 enlarged and flattened, segments 9-11 filiform (fig. 22)-----UROPLATOSISENES
 Second antennal segment small, round; following segments at most somewhat flattened, never enlarged ----- 30
- 30(29). Second antennal segment nearly as long as third; body slender; metallic or semi-metallic -----VASACES
 Second antennal segment approximately one-half length of third----- 31
- 31(30). Eyes protruding, widely separated dorsally, laterally placed (fig. 23); body a satin texture -----SISENES
 Eyes not prominent, dorsally placed----- 32
- 32(31). Body subdepressed ----- 33
 Body noticeably rounded in cross-section; pronotum large, head large (fig. 24) ANISOMALLUS
- 33(32). Pronotum quadrate; apical segment of maxillary palpi of male greatly enlarged, C-shaped (fig. 25)-----THELYPHASSA
 Pronotum cordate; apical segment of maxillary palpi of male not modified ----- OXYCOPIS

NOTES ON THE GENERA AND SPECIES.—The following genera, all of which are included in the preceding key, are now known to occur in the New World.

CALOPODINAE

Calopus Fabricius, 1775

One species only, *C. angustatus* LeConte, 1851, occurs in the New World in the Pacific Northwest in fair numbers. Ten old specimens collected in Quebec, Maine, and Pennsylvania have been seen, but the presence of this species in Northeastern United States and Canada needs to be authenticated by an examination of additional specimens. The preceding key to genera makes use of bifid mandibles to separate this genus from *Sparedrus*. There is a specimen in the United States National Museum Collection from Tibet, apparently an undescribed species, which has both mandibles entire so that this characteristic is not usable outside of the New World. However, the characteristics of the male genitalia are valid for all species of this genus.

Sparedrus Dejean, 1821

Seven species are included here. The five New World species are confined to Texas and Central America. It appears that not all of these are distinct species, but not enough material is available at present to confirm this.

The subfamily Calopodinae appears to be an ancient branch of the family, based on larval and adult characteristics. Although these insects are very different from other Oedemeridae, there are no reasons for associating them with another family or giving them family status. They meet all of the requirements for inclusion within the Oedemeridae as now defined. Crowson (1955) has pointed out valid affinities of this group with other heteromerous families, however, and if our assumption that these are ancient species is correct, these affinities indicate the possible origin of the family.

NACERDINAE

Xanthochroa Schmidt, 1846

The New World species in this genus are confined to the Nearctic Region and were revised by me in 1951. *Xanthochroa bogotensis* Kirsch, 1866, is transferred to *Nacerdes* (see below).

Nacerdes Dejean, 1834

Four species of this genus apparently occur in the New World. One is introduced, the other three are endemics. The following changes in the catalogs are necessary:

Nacerdes melanura (L., 1758)

Nacerda particularis Pic, 1924, Mél. Exot.-Ent., 42: 17. NEW SYNONYMY.

This species is common in North America along both coasts and along major drainage systems. I have seen only one specimen from South America, that from Chile, but a number of specimens are available from the West Indies. It has also been reported from Baja California, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Argentina. Pic's *N. particularis* from Colombia is obviously this species and is placed in synonymy above. The apical black spots on each elytron are not mentioned in his description, but these are frequently reduced or absent as may be seen in long series.

Nacerdes bogotensis (Kirsch, 1866) NEW COMBINATION

This species is transferred from *Xanthochroa* and is known to me from Panama. The widely separated eyes and other features make this new generic assignment necessary.

The other two species assigned here, *N. brevipennis* Fairmaire, and *N. cinerea* Laporte are unknown to me, but I suspect that they should be assigned elsewhere.

Dityloidea Fairmaire and Germain, 1863

Dityloidea janthina (Fairmaire and Germain), the only species in this genus, is well represented in collections and is abundant. It can be easily separated by the key to genera above.

Micronacerdes Pic, 1923

Pic has described six species and two varieties in this genus. Two specimens have been identified by me as belonging to this genus. The genus was placed in the Asclerini in Blackwelder's catalog (1945), but Pic's description makes it clear that the genus should be in the Nacerdinae following *Nacerdes*. The assignment of *Asclera suturalis* Fleutiaux and Sallé, 1889 to this genus by Pic is not correct. This species is *Alloxaxis simplex* Waterhouse (see below under *Alloxaxis*). The two species known to me are: *M. atricollis* Pic, 1923, from Peru (length 5.2 mm.; Monson Valley, Tingo Maria, Nov. 29, 1945, E. I. Schlinger and E. S. Ross, colls., California Acad. Sci. Coll.), and *M. latefasciatus* Pic, 1923, from Bolivia (length 6.5 mm.; Rurrenabaque Beni, W. M. Mann, coll., United States Nat. Mus. Coll.). Both specimens have broken antennae, but they show that the apical two segments are pale, a feature not mentioned by Pic in his brief descriptions. The small size and quadrate pronotum, plus characters given in the key will serve to separate members of this genus until more material is available for better descriptions.

Sisenopiras Pic, 1923

Six species are included in this genus by Pic, all from Brazil. The genus belongs in the Nacerdinae near *Nacerdes*, but is very distinct. An undescribed species in the United States Nat Mus. collection also occurs in British Guiana.

Redescription of the genus.—Body elongate, length 9.5 to 13.5 mm. Head elongate, twice as long as wide exclusive of the eyes. Eyes placed at the extreme lateral margin of the head, round, entire, bulging, hemispherical. Antennae inserted near eyes, distant from base of mandibles; long and slender, as long as, or longer than the body giving the insect a decided cerambycid appearance. Mandibles both bifid at the apices. Apical segment of the maxillary palpus elongate, apically obliquely truncate. Pronotum elongate, quadrate, widest subapically. Legs long and slender; tarsal formula 5-5-4; fore tibia with a single apical spur; hind tarsi with the penultimate segment bilobed, and tomentose beneath, other segments without such a tomentose pad. Elytra elongate, apically rounded, entire. Abdomen of male with the fifth visible sternite emarginate, the genitalia exposed.

Further description and characterization of the species will be presented in a revision of the genus in a later paper.

OEDEMERINAE

The division of this subfamily into tribes, supplemented by characters of male genitalia and larvae, will be the subject of a later paper. Rozen (1960) has shown that certain changes are necessary. Before a firm classification can be offered, a better study of the Old World genera is necessary. The Ditylini and Asclerini are fairly well defined. It appears that the Oedemerini might not occur in the New World, but the tribe has not been properly defined on adult characters, so for the present Rozen's definition will obtain. I have allowed no New World genera to remain in the Oedemerini, but this is very unsatisfactory because of the lack of a proper definition of the tribe.

Ditylini

The genus *Ditylini* remains as in my 1951 revision. The genus *Ditylonia* Seidlitz, 1899 should also be included in this tribe, and contains the six Central American species described by Champion in *Ditylus*.

Asclerini

The remaining New World genera of the family are members of this tribe. They should be arranged in the following order.

Mecopselaphus Solier, 1849

Two species are included here. *M. maculicollis* Solier is abundant in Chile. I am not familiar with *M. lycoides* Kirsch, 1873 from Peru.

Platylytra Fairmaire and Germain, 1863

The single species *P. vitticollis* Fairmaire and Germain from Chile is all that is included here. This genus is similar to the preceding genus, but may be easily recognized by the characters given in the key.

Matusinhosa Pic, 1923

Seven species and a variety are included in this genus by Pic. A mistake in Blackwelder's catalog lists all but one from French Guiana, and omits one species. Actually all but one occur in Brazil. I have before me all of the species except *M. minuta* Pic, 1923, the only one from French Guiana. I suspect that this species is really not a member of this genus, but more material is necessary before this can be certain. The genus is best defined on the basis of the characters of the male genitalia. Further definition must await a revision of the genus.

Mimodiplectrus Pic, 1923

This genus is monobasic. It appears to be merely an aberrant species of the preceding genus, with very similar male genitalia, but must be studied further before this can be verified.

Diplectrus Kirsch, 1866

This large genus, with 21 species, is badly in need of revision. Some species assigned here may eventually prove to be misassigned, and some of the species in *Sisenes* probably fall here. All species occur in Central or South America.

Eumecomera Arnett, 1951

There are no changes necessary here (see Arnett, 1951).

Vodomarus Champion, 1889

This genus contains two species, one from Mexico and Guatemala, and an apparently undescribed species from Panama. It is possible that the latter has been described in another genus, so description will be postponed pending further study. *V. chilensis* (Fairmaire, 1863) is transferred to *Sisenecantharis* (see below).

Heliocis Arnett, 1951

This monobasic genus remains as described. The record of one male from Arizona is very doubtful (as in Arnett, 1951). This is a Horn paratype (*Chrysanthia repanda* Horn, 1896) and should be considered as mislabeled. The species is abundant in Florida and in Texas. There are differences between these two populations which may or may not be sufficient to consider them separate species. Only after considerably more study can the significance of the differences be determined. The Florida specimens have been found on *Rubus* sp., *Ptelea trifoliata*, and *Erigeron quercifolius*.

Xanthochroina Ganglbauer, 1881

The New World species in this genus, *X. bicolor* (LeConte, 1851) remains the only described species for this area. Two other species occur in Brazil, which may belong here, but again, these may well be described in another genus, e.g., *Oxacis* or *Copidita*, so further comments must wait until this can be clarified. The North American species is widely distributed throughout the western mountain region where it is associated with dying pine.

Alloxaxis Horn, 1896

This is another genus badly in need of revision. Many species are to be included here which were placed in *Oxaxis* by Champion due to a lack of definition prior to 1896. Pic failed to realize that *Alloxaxis* also occurs in the Neotropical Region. In addition to those species treated in my Nearctic Region revision (1951) and the species described since then, the following species are included here. All known species occur in the New World except two species, *Alloxaxis flavipes* Kôno, 1937 from Saipan, and *Alloxaxis geniculata* Kôno, 1937 from Okinawa, both of which belong to this genus. It is likely that other Old World species also will be assigned to the genus.

Alloxaxis hoodi VanDyke, 1953

Alloxaxis hoodi VanDyke, 1953. Occ. Pap. California Acad. Sci., no. 22, p. 43. (Galapagos Islands).

Alloxaxis simplex (Waterhouse, 1879) NEW COMBINATION

Copidita simplex Waterhouse, 1879. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 308. (St. Barthelemy).

Asclera suturalis Fleutiaux and Sallé, 1898. Ann. Soc. Ent. France (6) 9: 434 (Guadeloupe) NEW SYNONYMY.

Micronacerdes suturalis var. *dufaui* Pic, 1929. Échange, 45: 8 (Guadeloupe) NEW SYNONYMY.

Alloxaxis tropicalis Champion, 1890, NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis tropicalis Champion, 1890. Biol. Centrali-Americana, Coleopt. 4(2): 157 (British Honduras and Honduras).

Alloxaxis flavicollis (Kirsch, 1866) NEW COMBINATION

Hypasclera flavicollis Kirsch, 1866. Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., 10: 213 (Colombia).

Alloxaxis binotaticeps (Pic, 1934) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis binotaticeps Pic, 1934. Mél., 63: 25 (Costa Rica).

This is probably a synonym of *A. tropicalis* Champion.

Piras Champion, 1889

Only a few specimens of this genus representing two species are known. Aside from the somewhat elongate head, there is little to separate it from *Alloxaxis*.

Oxaxis LeConte, 1886

This is one of the largest genera of the family. It is confined to the New World; all Old World species belong in other genera, and are trans-

ferred to other genera below. Some species of "Copidita" as described by Pic belong here, and many species are removed to other genera. This genus is being revised by the author and will be the subject of an extensive paper elsewhere. In each case the species removed lack the characteristics of *Oxacis*, *sensu stricto* Arnett, 1951. All of the species below have been described in, or have been later assigned to *Oxacis*. All species not listed here remain in the genus as they are listed in the Junk catalog (Schenkling, 1915). The result of this action leaves only New World species in the genus.

Oxacis debilis Horn, 1896 to *Paroxacis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis falli Blatchley, 1928 to *Oxycopsis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis lucana (LeConte, 1866) to *Paroxacis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis notoxoides (Fabricius, 1801) to *Oxycopsis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis thoracica (Fabricius, 1801) to *Oxycopsis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis suturalis (Horn, 1896) to *Oxycopsis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis mimetica (Horn, 1896) to *Oxycopsis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis fuliginosa LeConte, 1866 to *Oxycopsis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis (Oxycopsis) luteostriata Arnett, 1951 to *Oxycopsis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis (Oxycopsis) mcdonaldi Arnett, 1951 to *Oxycopsis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis (Oxycopsis) dietrichi Arnett, 1951 to *Oxycopsis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis (Oxycopsis) mariae Arnett, 1951 to *Oxycopsis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis (Xanthochroina) bicolor (LeConte, 1851) to *Xanthochroina* (Nearctic), NEW COMBINATION

Oxacis (Paroxacis) recendita Arnett, 1951 to *Paroxacis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis (Paroxacis) interrita Arnett, 1951 to *Paroxacis* (Nearctic)

Oxacis holosericea Champion, 1890 to *Alloxacis* (Nearctic and Neotropical)

Oxacis femoralis Champion, 1890 to *Paroxacis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxacis mandibularis Champion, 1890 to *Paroxacis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxacis pleuralis (LeConte, 1866) to *Alloxacis* (Nearctic and Neotropical)

Oxacis litoralis Champion, 1890 to *Paroxacis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Hypasclera flavicollis Kirsch, 1866 to *Alloxacis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxacis limbata Champion, 1890 to *Paroxacis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis carinicollis Lewis, 1895 to *Asclera* (Palearctic)

Oxaxis pallidicolor Pic, 1934, to *Ananca* (Ethiopian) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis vittipennis Lea, 1917 to *Sessinia* (Australian) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis apicicollis Lea, 1917 to *Sessinia* (Australian) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis concaviceps Blackburn, 1899 to *Sessinia* (Australian)

Oxaxis majorina Lea, 1917 to *Sessinia* (Australian) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis caloptera Lea, 1917 to *Sessinia* (Australian) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis picticeps Lea, 1917 to *Sessinia* (Australian) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis geayi Pic, 1935 to *Oxycopsis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis alternata Pic, 1927 to *Paroxaxis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis latecincta Pic, 1927 to *Paroxaxis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis poirieri Pic, 1935 to *Paroxaxis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis discoidalis Pic, 1934 to *Oxycopsis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis binotatipennis Pic, 1934 to *Oxycopsis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis binotaticeps Pic, 1934 to *Alloxaxis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis geniculata Chevrolat, 1877 to *Paroxaxis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Oxaxis galapagoensis Linell, 1898 to *Paroxaxis* (Neotropical) NEW COMBINATION

Rhinoplatia Horn, 1868

In addition to the two species known from Southwestern United States, there is a third species, undescribed, from Chile. The single specimen is a female with prominent markings. I cannot be certain that this is congeneric with the species of *Rhinoplatia* until I see a male; therefore, formal description will be delayed until more material is available.

Paroxacis Arnett, 1951

This genus was described as a subgenus of *Oxacis* but was elevated to generic rank because the features are as distinct as those used for other genera in the family, a fact not obvious at the time of its description. Many South American species belong here, some of which have been assigned in the listing under *Oxacis*, above. The complete list will be shown in the catalog to be published later.

Diplectroides Champion, 1889

The four species listed in Blackwelder's catalog (1945) are before me in very small series. I doubt the validity of *D. pectoralis* Pic, 1923, but the limited number of specimens makes it impossible to know the variation of color pattern used to separate this from *D. flavicollis* Champion, 1890.

Copidita LeConte, 1866

Only two species are included in this genus, *C. quadrimaculata* (Motschulsky, 1853), a litoral species along the western coast of the United States, and *Copidita* (sic) *Lycopodita lyciformis* Pic, 1924. This second species almost certainly does not belong here. But because of the peculiar problem it presents, it is kept here until this can be solved. Like most all of the other species Pic and other authors have assigned to *Copidita*, *C. lyciformis* probably belongs in *Oxycopis*. However, in a footnote Pic erected the subgenus *Lycopodita* for this species. All catalogers, including Zoological Record, have overlooked this name, as is easy to do in such cases. The following is the reference:

Lycopodita Pic, 1924. Mél. Exot.-Ent., 42: 21 (note 1).

Type species: *Copidita* (sic) *Lycopodita lyciformis* Pic, 1924, l.c., p. 21 (monobasic).

I have identified in some material from Brazil, specimens which seem to fit the description of the subgenus *Lycopodita*. If these are correctly identified, then this is a senior synonym of *Oxycopis*, but in view of the number of name changes again necessary, I do not deem it advisable to make this synonymy until the holotype of the type species can be studied. Therefore, it is necessary for present cataloging purposes to keep this as a subgenus and species of *Copidita* LeConte, 1866.

Ananca Fairmaire and Germain, 1863

I have examined the type species of both *Ananca* and *Sessinia* and find these species to be generically distinct. *Ananca* has been treated by all recent authors as a junior synonym of *Sessinia*. This incorrect synonymy has caused great confusion in the literature. Among other things, *Sessinia* has the mandibles entire, while *Ananca* has them both bifid at the apices. This alone is of sufficient value to separate the two as genera. Moreover, the two species of these genera have a different habitus and other features which make them distinct. *Ananca* is confined to the New World and *Sessinia* to the Old World. Unfortunately, most of the Old World species recently described in *Sessinia* belong in the genus *Eobia*, a situation requiring still further nomenclatorial changes. Many of the New World species

described in *Sessinia* belong in *Oxycopsis* rather than *Ananca*. These New World changes will be reflected in the pending catalog.

Oxycopsis Arnett, 1951

This genus was also described as a subgenus of *Oxaxis*, but subsequently elevated to generic rank because the distinctive features are sufficient to warrant such action in the light of what is now known about oedemerid genera. Most of the species assigned to *Copidita* and many species in *Sessinia* belong here.

Anisomallus Fairmaire and Germain, 1863. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 4 3: 276.

Type species: *Ditylus cinerascens* Fairmaire and Germain, 1861, Coléoptères du Chile, 2: 6 (monobasic).

Type specimen: British Museum (Natural History).

This genus and species has been overlooked since the Gemminger and Harold catalog (Catalogus Coleopterorum, 7: 2166, 1870). It is related to *Oxycopsis*. The single female type is known from San Antonio, Chile (Central Chile). I have a very large number of specimens of this species from Chile.

Vasaces Champion, 1889

There are no changes here since my revision of the genus in 1953. Since then, however, I have seen additional material of each of the species which helps to confirm their specific rank.

Sisenecantharis Pic, 1942. Échange Num. Spéc. (Opusc. Mart. VIII), p. 14.

Type species: *Sisenecantharis ruficeps* Pic, l.c., p. 14 (monobasic).

Pic described this genus for his species from Chile. The type species is a synonym of *Oedemera chilensis* Fairmaire, which does not belong in the genus *Oedemera*. A corrected catalog is given below.

Sisenecantharis chilensis (Fairmaire, 1863) NEW COMBINATION

Oedemera chilensis Fairmaire, 1863. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 4, 3: 282.

Sisenecantharis ruficeps Pic, 1942. Échange, Num. Spéc. (Opusc. Mart. VII), p. 14. NEW SYNONYMY.

This species occurs in Chile in fair abundance. It has been placed in the *Oedemera* subgenus *Stenaxis* Schmidt, 1846, but is not congeneric with the type species of that subgenus.

Sisenecantharis vittata (Kirsch, 1873) NEW COMBINATION

Stenaxis vittata Kirsch, 1873. Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., 17: 416.

This species is described from Peru (from Sarayaxu), but is not available to me. However, the description and the generic placement in *Stenaxis* indicate that it should belong here.

There is a third species, from Chile, which appears to be undescribed, but may be one of the species described in *Ananca* or *Sessinia*. Until these are worked out, it is best not to describe this species as new.

Sisenes Champion, 1889

Many species have been described in this genus. Through an unfortunate mistake, I designated an obscure species as the type species of this genus. (This is one of the weaknesses of preparing type species catalogs without knowing the species in each case.) This will result in a name change for the more familiar species because not all of those species now assigned to the genus are congeneric with the type of the genus. More material is needed from Mexico before this classification change can be effected.

Uroplatosisenes Pic, 1934

Pic described this genus as a subgenus of *Sisenes*. However, the antennal structure is sufficient, along with some other body features exhibited by the specimens before me, to consider these species separate and generically distinct from the type species of *Sisenes*. *Uroplatosisenes* is therefore given generic rank.

Thelyphassa Pascoe, 1876

It is no surprise that an Australian and New Zealand genus is represented in Chile. One specimen sent to me by Dr. Kuschel belongs in this genus. It appears to be distinct from all of the Old World species of this genus known to me. It has the generic characters of the type species of the genus, and is a male. It is in too poor a condition, I believe, to describe as the holotype specimen of a new species, so I prefer to wait pending the receipt of more material.

Asclera Dejean, 1834

This genus is well represented in both the Old World and the New World faunas. The Nearctic species were treated by me in 1951. *Oedemera vestita* Say, 1823, sometimes referred to *Asclera* properly belongs in *Stereopalus* of Pedilidae. The Leng catalog lists this species in both the Pedilidae and Oedemeridae. Pic has described eight species from the Neotropical Region which appear to belong here and will be treated in a later revision.

Postscript.—Many changes have been suggested throughout the body of this paper which have not been documented. I am fully aware of the situation this creates from the standpoint of catalogers wishing to record these findings, especially if for some reason, I am unable to complete the work alluded to herein. My excuse is threefold: 1) I lack sufficient material to make the kind of descriptions and classifications demanded by modern systematics. 2) The extremely difficult situation created by the brief and perhaps incorrect descriptions of Pic has made it impossible to present a classification based on the material at hand. Of the approximately 163 species listed from South America, Pic has named all but 37. Very few of the 37 species not described by Pic have ever been mentioned since their original description in the mid 1800's, which is a situation that prevails in a great many beetle families in the Neotropical region. The Pic types are not readily available, although I have been fortunate to have had some paratypic material available. Although it appears that this study is premature, I wish to offer it at this time with the hope that it will permit further studies made possible by this skeleton classification of the genera.

Further documentation will be published as time and material permits. 3) It is my belief that the key to the genera is valuable, and even this key would not be possible if I were not to make the changes mentioned above. We are ultimately interested in the relationships of the natural species. The classification and nomenclature are merely means of filing information to make the study of these species possible. Even our crude beginning of biological studies is hampered by our nomenclatorial system based on priority, though this is the only way we can now work. If we accept the system, we must be content with its limitations.

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